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Published weekly by
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sillon, O. 414-ly

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in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Brushes,
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keeps constantly on hand Oils, Patents, Vac-
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Wall and Window Papers, etc.
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seller, Main street, dealer in Books, Drugs &
Medicines, Oils, Paints, Varnish, Glass, Per-
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Rubber Plates. Also, Filling done after the
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Work warranted second to none in Ohio for
beauty, comfort and durability—from one
to an entire set, on gold, silver, platinum or
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Exchange Place, Massillon.

MISCELLANEOUS.
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water's Block, over Morganthaler & Reed's
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to fill bills at Cleveland prices, freight added,
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and Lumber, Flooring, Siding, Ceiling, Barn
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Hubs, Spokes, and Bent Material for Wag-
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done to order. North end Erie street.

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Metal, similar in quality and equal in every
particular to Scotch Pig. Also, Massillon
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Materials, Embroideries, Bonnets, Cloaks,
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sies, &c., Main street, 3 doors above Mill,
Massillon, Ohio.

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and we mean business.**
Just call and see, Kelley
& Brown. 411-ly

Massillon Independent.

VOL IX--NO 36 MASSILLON, OHIO. FEBRUARY 28, 1872. WHOLE NUMBER. 452.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.
THE symptoms of Liver Com-
plaint are uneasiness
and pain in the side.
Sometimes the pain
is in the shoulder, &
is mistaken for rheu-
matism. The stom-
ach is affected, and
loss of appetite and
sickness, bowels in
general constive, some
times alternating
with ax. The head
is troubled with pain,
and dull, heavy sen-
sation, considerable
loss of memory, accom-
panied with painful
sensation of having left
something to be done. Often
complains of weakness,
debility and low spir-
its. Sometimes many of the above sym-
ptoms attend the disease, and at other times
very few of them; but the liver is generally
the organ most involved. Cure the liver
with

**Dr. Simmons' Liver Regu-
lator,**
A preparation of roots and herbs, warranted
to be strictly vegetable, and can do no in-
jury to any one. It has been used by hu-
dreds, and known for the last 40 years as
one of the most reliable, efficacious and
harmless preparations ever offered to the
suffering. It taken regularly and persistently
it is sure to cure Dyspepsia, Headache,
Jaundice, costiveness, sick headache, chron-
ic diarrhoea, affections of the bladder, camp
dysentery, affections of the kidneys, fever,
nervousness, chills, diseases of the skin, im-
purity of the blood, melancholy or depres-
sion of spirits, heartburn, colic, or pains in
the bowels, pain in the head, fever and ague,
dropsy, boils, pain in the back, &c. Prepa-
red only by **J. H. ZEILIN & CO.**
Druggists, Macon, Georgia.
And 329 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.
For sale by E. KACILER, Massillon, O.
Wholesale by STEWART & KIMSTROCK,
Cleveland, O.
Price, \$1; by mail, \$1.25.

MASSILLON IRON FOUNDRY.
KILLINGER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FANLO, HEATING AND
COOKING STOVES.

Flows, Pumps, Car Wheels, Bells, and
Castings Generally.
STATIONARY AND PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
AND CIRCULAR SAW MILLS.

Prompt attention given to repairing Mills,
Engines, and Machinery of all kinds.

IRON BUILDING MATERIAL.
Columns, Caps, Sills, &c., furnished to order.
Office and Foundry, Main st. West of
Canal 245-ly

THE Earth Closet
Company
JOHN HOSKIN, General Agent for Ohio,
Western Pennsylvania, &c.
Patent Dry Earth Comodes in Walnut or
Ash Cases.
Patent Dry Earth Apparatus for Fixed
Closets or Privies, either Pull-up
or Self-acting.

The Dry Earth Closet is a successful sub-
stitute for the water closet, being cheap-
er, less liable to get out of order, and positively
free from odor. Suitable for dwelling house,
city chamber, merchants' offices, factories,
schools, railroad depots, hospitals, prison
cells, &c., &c. Call and see them at the
Massillon Excelsior Works. 343-ly
Agents wanted in every town.

A. HARSH,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Notions and Fancy Goods,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Corner Main and Factory sts, Massillon, O.
Repairing promptly done.

T. R. Richmond,
Decks in Pine Lumber, Shingles, Lath, dressed
Flooring and Siding, Bill Lumber
wide and common, Barn Boards, Fence
boards, and Second Pine, which will
be disposed of on very reasonable
terms. Lumber Yard on Erie st.,
opposite Tremont House, Mas-
sillon, where I will be glad to
wait on customers who de-
sire anything in the lumber line.

Merchants, Farmers
And all others who may want to purchase
FLOUR AND FEED
by wholesale or retail can be accommodated
by calling on George Heppard, at the mill
located on the Erie mill. Flour and feed
delivered to all parts of the city and country.
Corn on the cob chopped every Saturday.

Custom Work
done at short notice and on reasonable terms.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Give me a trial.
GEO. HEPPARD.
July 20, 1871—1y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The adviser, having been permanently cured
of this disease, consumption, by a simple
remedy, is anxious to make known to his
fellows sufferers the means of the prescription
used, (free of charge), with the directions
for preparing and using the same, which
they will find a sure cure for consumption,
asthma, bronchitis, &c.
Parties wishing the prescription will please
address **Rev EDWARD A. WILSON,**
264 South Third street, Williamsburgh
Borough—Gen. J. A. Garfield, Hon. J.
P. Robinson, S. Brainard Sons, and Prof. J.
T. Wamick, Cleveland. 404-3m

MUSIC.
MISS M. L. MEDARY, has permanent-
ly located in the city of Massillon, where
she will devote her time to giving instruc-
tions on the Piano, Organ and Melodion.
For particulars she would respectfully refer
pupils and those to Prof. J. C. Jones, Miss Clara
J. Jones, Mr. G. P. Reed, or she may be con-
sulted personally at her rooms at Mrs. Set-
terlin's, Main st. Massillon.

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INDEPENDENT.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

'Barleigh', the well known cor-
respondent of the Boston Journal, writes:
Spending a little time in Lancaster, I
sought out and visited the homestead
in which Mr. Stevens passed the greater
part of his life. It is of humble
pretensions, brick, two stories and attic,
and might serve for any well to do
mechanic. Attached to the dwelling
is a plain brick building, two stories
high, which was peculiarly Mr. Stev-
ens' home. The two lower rooms
were his law offices. They remain as
he left them. The rooms are divided
by folding doors. The sides of both
rooms are lined with oak book shelves,
and are crowded. The carpet, frayed
and soiled, shows the wear of years.
A wooden Boston rocking chair was
his favorite seat. The lounge, covered
with green leather, wooden arm
chairs and huge table have been in
use over a quarter of a century. The
hall way of the dwelling is large and
ornamented with an arch. The dining
room, in the rear of the hall, has not
been refurnished for a quarter of a
century. The broad stairway leads
to Mr. Stevens' private apartments,
which covered over the law offices.
A parlor and bed room comprise the
suite. They are just as he left them
to make his last visit to Washington.
The dust of years covers everything,
and has never been disturbed. A few
portraits hang around the room. His
favorite books line the walls, and an
air of comfort and homeliness pervades
the place.

Mr. Stevens was one of the earliest
Abolitionists, and was consistent
through all his life. He was the avowed
friend of the colored race every-
where. They fled to him for counsel
and help, and never fled in vain. Un-
married, his housekeeper was a col-
ored woman of the most intelligent class
and he endured calumny on her ac-
count to the last hours of his life. His
servants were colored, and he was at-
tended by the same race in his last
sickness. He earned his position as
leader of the opponents
of the democracy by his industry, talent
integrity, and tact. He was always
true. He divided with Buchanan, who
lived in the same town, the leading of
the bar of his country. Both were un-
married both headed their political
parties, and were generally pitted
against each other in all great cases.
But in most things they were unlike.
Buchanan was aristocratic, selfish, and
misery. Stevens was plainly republi-
can, homely in his style of life, open-
handed, and gave away all he earned
to everybody who wanted—churches,
theaters, friends and foes. Buchanan
was exacting in his fees, very saving,
and died worth three hundred thou-
sand dollars, the largest portion of
which was in cash securities. Stevens
was always embarrassed, laid up with-
out, and what his estate will bring is
yet unknown. His house has been
sold, and his books and furniture will
soon be put under the hammer.

Mr. Stevens was rarely excelled in
repartee. He was always ready, and
his satire was sharper than bayonets.
The people of Lancaster never tire of
repeating his sayings. He tried a case
before a Judge not celebrated for his
great wisdom. The judge gave a rul-
ing that disgusted Mr. Stevens, as his
face clearly indicated. 'Does the
court understand the counsel to ex-
press contempt for its ruling?' said the
Judge. 'No, may it please your Hon-
or, I was trying to suppress contempt.'
When the rebels burnt his non found-
ry and property at Gettysburg—
which they did with a rush—Mr. Stev-
ens remarked: 'Had Lee burnt up
my liabilities at the same time, I would
have been much obliged to him.'
When Keitt, of South Carolina, attack-
ed Mr. Stevens and told about a pious
deacon he had on his plantation, Mr.
Stevens asked what the price of dea-
cons in his district, and how much
more a negro would bring for a dea-
con. A Lutheran minister of Lancas-
ter left the pulpit and became a dem-
ocratic politician. He met Mr. Stevens
soon after, and inquiring about his
health he received an answer: 'I am very
well; I take care of my system, and
above all things keep my conscience
pure. I suppose you have heard that
I have abandoned politics, and am
sundying for the ministry.' In his last
sickness the doctor said to him one
day, 'Mr. Stevens, I think your appear-
ance is better to day.' 'It is not my
appearance that troubles me,' he said,
'but my disappearance.'

**QUAKERISM EXPLAINED AND DE-
FENDED.**—During the session of the
great religious amendment convention
in this city, some one asked what kind
of religion it was that was burned.
The Quakers in Boston. To which re-
ply was made that, in the language of
Wendell Phillips, 'they were burned
in Boston because they persisted in
being a nuisance; they went naked
through the streets, and were a nu-
isance, and that was why they were
burned.'

Mr. P. E. Hopkins writes as follows
to the Cincinnati Commercial upon
this point:
Wendell Phillips may have said so,
but whoever says so of Quakers is
states that which is not true, in fact,
or so recorded by any reliable histor-
ian. The Quakers came to New Eng-
land to protest against their wicked

ness, their superstition and spiritual
nakedness, meaning, thereby, their loss
and want of all spiritual religion, in
being full of the various dogmas, rituals,
observances and ceremonies, and
their complete subjection to the priests
and preachers instead of obeying the
revelation of truth in their own soul.
For this they were arrested at the in-
vestigation of fanatical persons belong-
ing to the various denominations; and,
as a punishment in keeping with their
offense, were ordered to be stripped
naked to the waist and scourged
through the streets tied behind a cart.
Finding that their ghastly attempt to
parody the Quaker's protest against
spiritual nakedness only increased their
numbers, they tried imprisonment and
hanging until the people could no longer
bear with the rage of the zealots, and
compelled them to desist. Those
desiring to know the truth will find it
in Bancroft's History of the United
States. Bancroft says: 'The rise of
the people called Quakers is one of the
memorable events in the history of
man; it marks the moment when intel-
lectual freedom was claimed uncondi-
tionally by the people as an inalienable
birthright. The Quaker doctrine is
philosophy summoned from the clois-
ter, the college and the salon,
and lanted among
the most despised of the people.' 'The
principles which he (Geo. Fox) 'pro-
claimed' (the doctrine of the spirit)
'contained a moral revolution. It was
the principle for which Socrates died
and Plato suffered; and now that Fox
went forth to proclaim it among the
people, he was everywhere resisted
with angry vehemence; and priests and
professors, magistrates and people,
swelled like the raging waves of the
sea. The Quaker has but one word,
the Inner Light, the voice of God in
his soul. That light is a reality, and
therefore, in its freedom, the highest
revelation of truth; it is kindred with
the Spirit of God, and, and therefore
men's dominion as the guide to virtue;
it shines in every man's breast, and
therefore joins the whole human race
in the unity of truth. The spirit is the
guide that leads into all truth. The
quaker reads Scriptures with delight,
but not with idolatry. The latter is
not the spirit, the Bible is not religion
but a record of religion.' 'The Scrip-
tures are a declaration of the fountain
and not the fountain itself. Far from
rejecting Christianity, the Quaker in-
sisted that he alone maintained its
primitive simplicity. The infidel re-
jected religion; the Quaker cherished it
as his life. The scoffer pushed free-
dom to dissolution; the Quaker circu-
mscribed freedom by obedience to
the truth. The monitor in the Quaker
breast was to him the sufficient guar-
antee of freedom; and the idea of 'God
with us, the incarnate op of the spirit,
the union of Deity with humanity, was
to the Quaker the dearest and most
sublime symbol of man's enfranchise-
ment.' So writes Bancroft in the six-
teenth chapter of his history of the
United States.

**A MARBLE-HEARTED RAILROAD
CONDUCTOR.**
[From the Knoxville Press and Herald.]
'Your fare, if you please, madam,'
said the conductor to an elderly lady
who had got aboard at a way station.
The elderly lady looked up, and draw-
ing forth a letter, spoke with a voice
that was shrill: 'Two of Mr. —'s
children are dead, and they've write me
to come to the burying to day. Isn't
it terrible? The conductor looked as
shocked as possible and expressed
sympathy. 'And,' continued the old
lady, 'I want you to ride free unless you
have a pass,' returned the conductor
mildly. 'Not to go to a funeral?' said
the old lady. 'No, madam,' replied
the conductor; 'I'm sorry to say that
the rules of the road are very strict,
and I am not allowed to discriminate.'
'Well, I think you oughtn't to charge
folks for going to a funeral,' persisted
the old lady. 'If we let everybody go
to funerals ride free, again spoke the
conductor, 'it wouldn't pay. Besides,
it would be encouraging the funeral
business in a way that would cast gloom
over the entire country. Your fare is
a dollar and a half, madam.' 'Well,'
retorted the old lady, drawing out a
well filled purse, 'I think you might
let me go free, especially as I'm going
to a funeral. Mr. —'s children are
both dead, and they'll be buried in the
same grave I reckon. Oh! it's a terri-
ble blow! And the old lady, wiping
her eyes, paid her fare. As the con-
ductor moved on, she turned to a pas-
senger and remarked with some indig-
nation, 'These railroads are the most
unfeeling folks I ever seed.'

Our farmer readers who have sheep,
have our advice not to make mutton of
them. There is money in wool this
year. Prices are going up, and wool
agents in Michigan are contracting
for the coming clip at seventy and sev-
enty five cents. We should not be
surprised to see the best Ohio grades
worth eighty and eighty five cents be-
fore July. The mutton in Cleveland
markets selling at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per
carcase, would look as though some of
our farmers did not understand the
tendency of the wool market.—Lea-
der.

A young man advertised in a city
paper for a place as 'sawmill', saying
he had had a great deal of experience,
having been disengaged from seven
different farms within a year.

LOCALITY AND CAUSE OF FEVER AND AGUE.

Intermittent fever is known to pre-
vail (except in sporadic cases) only in
districts where there is a large amount
of vegetable matter in a state of de-
composition, and this occurs more
especially in times of drouth. In dry
seasons rotting wood and other vege-
tation, usually innocuous because un-
der water, is exposed to the atmos-
phere, which it attains with the em-
anations of decay. We have no evi-
dence that any amount of decaying
vegetable matter on dry soil, though
it may be very unwholesome, is espe-
cially conducive to the intermittent
form of fever. Moisture is an essen-
tial factor in all cases. But all
swampy lands are more or less produc-
tive of this type of fever in dry sea-
sons, and the prevalence of intermit-
tents in their vicinities always corre-
sponds with the quantity of decaying
organic matter.

Another source of the disease not
often thought of, and seldom alluded
to in medical books, is rotting wood
and other decaying vegetable matter,
and water are allowed to accumulate
in the immediate vicinity of houses or
stables, the water will become stag-
nant, and malarial gases will be gen-
erated, causing intermittent fever in
the occupants of the houses, and a
more obscure, though analogous affec-
tion in the domestic animals.

The malaria of swamps and other
places is sometimes carried, mostly in
a given direction, by the prevailing
winds or breezes, so that persons re-
siding a mile or two distant, and in
high altitudes and salubrious localities,
are more subjected to intermittent fe-
ver than are those who reside in their
immediate vicinity. It is, therefore,
of much importance in the neighborhood
of malarious places, or in districts sub-
ject to this disease, to ascertain the
prevailing atmospheric currents before
constructing building for either human
beings or animals.

It may be an interesting question
with many who are obliged to reside
in malarious districts, at what hours of
the day or night is the atmosphere
best or worst? There can be no doubt,
I think, that early and late in the day
are the worst times to be exposed.
From day dawn until a little after sun-
rise (and still later in cloudy or damp
weather), and from sunset until a little
after dark, the air is damper, heavier,
and more loaded with malarial emana-
tions, which the sunshine and heat of
day dissipate and destroy, and which
the colder air of night condenses and
keeps down to the surface of the earth.
Those who live near the source of any
pestiferous miasma would do well as a
preventive measure, to avoid exposure
as much as possible during the hours
above indicated.

But it may be said that persons must
breathe the air which surrounds them;
that the malaria will pervade the indoor
as well as the outdoor atmosphere,
and that, therefore, nothing is gained
by remaining within. The objection
is well taken; but by keeping the air
of the apartment occupied during the
above hours warm and dry with the
brisk fire (even though the time be
July or August, and the thermometer
at fever heat), the objection will be
obviated.—Phrenological Journal.

CRUCODILES.

Of all the wild animals, the crocodile
seems to be the most charming and de-
structive. An Egyptian sportsman
who supported himself and his family
by the produce of his gun, about six
years since, with three of his neigh-
bors, went to an island called Geizet
in Arab—a favorite resort of crocodiles
— to hunt for their eggs.
As they were going round the island,
three crocodiles escaped into the river.
On examining the spot a quantity of
eggs were discovered in the sand.
These they secured and were proceed-
ing back to their tent, when a croco-
dile who had watched the transaction
rushed to the place of her deposit, and
so rapidly returned to the river, and
swimming followed them opposite to
their abode, where until nightfall
her eyes were seen above the water.
The sportsmen feasted sumptuously
upon their spoil; but as soon as the
last embers of their fire had died away,
the crocodile charged them furiously,
repeating their attacks several times
before they were able to escape, and
the frequent discharge of their fire-
arms that they kept her off at all. The
crocodile, which had hitherto reman-
ed harmless, now became furious, and
lashed all the cattle it could catch up-
on the river side. Among the victims
was a fine mare in a neighboring vil-
lage, who, as usual, was allowed to
graze in the coarse stunted pastur-
age.

One day whilst drinking she was
seized in the back of the neck by the
jaws of the crocodile. The mare be-
ing a powerful animal, in an agony of
pain, threw up her head. The croco-
dile dropped upon her back, and with
her strange harden, the mare galloped
off to her stable. The astonished vil-
lagers immediately set upon the croco-
dile with their naboos, or stout sticks,
until it was induced to let go its hold
and dismount; but the mare died from
the joint effects of its wounds and
fright.

During March, which is the breed-
ing season, the crocodiles deposit their
eggs in the sand on the banks; or in
preference, in small sand banks or in
hollows of the stream. The eggs, which
are white and hard, in size resemble
those of a domestic goose. One found
on the White river measured exactly
three inches and a half in length, and
five inches and thirteen sixteenths in
circumference.
The care and anxiety bestowed by
these ferocious creatures upon their
eggs is astonishing. When about to
lay, the female crocodile will dig with
her claws a hole in the sand, six inches
deep, drop her eggs therein, and
cover them up. She will make several
holes around the first, to mislead those
in search of her treasure.
Every day she will add a fresh
egg to her store, at the same time
carefully enlarging the excavation,
turning them, and recovering them
with sand. After they are hatched by
the sun's rays, the mother will place
her young in the shallow water of a
retired creek, where she will nourish
them until they are capable of feeding
themselves.

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cover them up. She will make several
holes around the first, to mislead those
in search of her treasure.
Every day she will add a fresh
egg to her store, at the same time
carefully enlarging the excavation,
turning them, and recovering them
with sand. After they are hatched by
the sun's rays, the mother will place
her young in the shallow water of a
retired creek, where she will nourish
them until they are capable of feeding
themselves.

LIVE AND LEARN.

Among old farmers as well as all
other old people there is a feeling of
being too old to learn. Some object to
reading papers and books on improved
modes of agriculture; they refuse to
try experiments in new things or old
because forsooth they are too old to
learn; they give no thought to the best
light of the age, to improvements in
crops, stock, implements, because they
fancy they are too old to learn; they
seem to think it a task to learn after
one has seen the sun of life at its zen-
ith. Now all this see saw about being
too old to learn is mere twaddle.
While the lamp holds out to burn one
should always try to learn. Learning
should be the business of life, and no-
where more so than among farmers.
Some old men have had right views of
living and learning; Socrates when
very old learned to play on a musical
instrument; Cato at eighty-eight learn-
ed the Greek language; Plutarch
when nearly eighty commenced the
study of Latin; Boccaccio at thirty
five commenced the study of polite
literature; Sir Henry Spelman com-
menced the study of the sciences when
nearly sixty; Liveline at 114 wrote
the memoirs of his own time; Ogilby,
the translator of Homer and Virgil,
was unacquainted with Latin and
Greek till he was past fifty; Franklin
did not commence his philosophi-
cal pursuits until he was about fifty;
Accorso, an eminent lawyer, being
asked why he began to study law so
late, answered that indeed he began
late, but therefore he should master it
sooner; Dryden at nearly seventy com-
menced the translation of the Iliad,
and his most pleasing productions
were written in his old age; Milton
wrote his grandest work when quite
old; and our own Benton acquired his
literary fame after spending thirty
years in congress, and just on the eve
of his election to the great congress
above. History is full of such instances,
and yet the impression everywhere
prevails that what is learned must be
learned when young. This is a mis-
take; live and learn should be the
motto of every one, and most especial-
ly so in this learning age. Fathers
and mothers should set examples of
learning to their children. We write
especially now for farmers; they have
need to live and learn, and in order to
learn while they live, they should so-
cure and read the best papers and
books on their profession. Agriculture
is becoming a science as well as
an art; it is knowledge as well as
labor; it requires mind as well as muscle
to prosecute it. The farmer in times
to come is to be the genius of intelli-
gent labor, by which the fields are to
wave their golden harvests, and hu-
man life be adorned and honored.—
Rural World.

Prof Agassiz comes to the conclu-
sion that the continent of North Amer-
ica was once covered with ice a mile
in thickness, thereby agreeing with
Prof. Hitchcock and other eminent
geological writers concerning the
glacial period. In proof of this con-
clusion, he says that the slopes of the
Allegheny range of mountains are
glacier worn to the very top, except a
few points which were above the level
of the ice mass. Mount Washington,
for instance, is over six thousand feet
high, and the rough unpurified sur-
face of its summit, covered with loose
fragments, just below the level of
which the glacier marks come to an
end, which tells that it lifted its head
alone above the desolate waste of ice
and snow.

In this region, then, the thickness of
the ice cannot have been much less
than six thousand feet, and this is in
keeping with the same kind of evi-
dence in other parts of the country;
hence when the mountains are much
lower the ice must have been much
lower six thousand feet, the ice seems to
have passed directly over them, while
the low peaks rising to that height are
left untouched. The glacier he ar-
gues, was God's great plough, and
when the ice vanished from the face of
the land, it left it prepared for the
hand of the husbandman.

The hard surface of the rocks were
ground to powder, the elements of the
soil were mingled in fair proportions,
granite was carried into lime regions,
lime was mingled with the more arid
and unproductive granite districts,
and a soil was prepared fit for the ag-
ricultural uses of man. There are evi-
dences all over the polar regions to
show that at this period the heat of

the tropics extended all over the globe.
The ice period is supposed to be long
subsequent to this, and next to the last
before the advent of man.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

The following is a synopsis of the
Education Bill, so ably supported by
Garfield, and which has passed the
house by a vote of 115 yeas to 98
nays:
Section first provides that the net
proceeds of the public lands shall be
forever set apart for the education of
the people. There is nothing in the
act to limit the power of congress
over the public lands, or interfere with
the granting of bounty lands, nor with
the Homestead act.
Section two provides that the secre-
tary of the interior shall certify to the
secretary of the treasury each year,
the net cash proceeds of the sales of
public lands.
Section three provides the manner
in which the fund shall be invested.
Section four provides for the apportion-
ment of the fund to the various
states and territories for the first ten
years, the distribution is to be made
according to illiteracy.
Section five provides when and under
what circumstances the first distri-
bution shall be made.
Section six provides that a certain
portion of the fund received shall be
expended at the discretion of the legis-
lature, for the instruction of teachers
for common schools.
Section seven states the conditions
under which each state and territory
shall be entitled to receive its share of
every apportionment after the first
year.
Section eight provides that the com-
missioner of education shall decide
what states and territories are entitled
to receive apportionment, and what
amount, but money belonging to any
state or territory under this act shall
be withheld for the reason that the
laws thereof provide for separate
schools for white children and black
children, or refuse to organize a system
of mixed schools.
Section nine provides for the distri-
bution of the fund by the superinten-
dent of Public Instruction of each state,
territory or district. The amount so
appropriated shall be applied to the
payment of teachers' wages.
Section ten provides the manner in
which the apportionment shall be
drawn from the United States treasury.
Section eleven provides penalties
for any misapplication or embezzle-
ment of fund.
Section twelve provides that the cir-
cuit court of the United States shall
have exclusive jurisdiction of all
cases against the provisions of this
act.
Section thirteen provides that nothing
contained in this act shall be so
constructed as to affect the existing
laws and regulations in regard to the
adjustment and payment to states, up-
on their admission to the union, of
five per cent of the net proceeds of the
sales of the public lands within their

Already suggestions are made as to who shall be the republican candidate for vice president—for it seems generally conceded that Grant will be the nominee for president. Months ago Mr. Colfax gave out that he should not be in the list of candidates for the place he now fills, but lately he has changed his mind, and will submit to the judgment of his friends in this matter. The name of Henry Wilson, U. S. senator from Massachusetts, has also been proposed in that connection, and he expresses a willingness to come before the 5th of June convention. There will be no lack of candidates in the republican party, for nomination.

The friends of Judge Davis, in New York, the labor reform candidate for president, have sent out a portrait, big as life, of the countenance of their favorite. This candidate has proposed a pledge that he will do things right if elected president, and signed it in John Hancock style. It is not well to make too many promises, as sometimes they are hard to carry out.

A project called the Valley Railroad, in which our Cleveland, Akron, Canton and other neighbors are concerned, continues to be a matter of deep interest to the parties interested in its consummation. A meeting held at Cleveland last week is represented as having been well attended and quite enthusiastic. That is the way to start the work—it takes considerable talk, but if the right actions follow it is all right.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.

At a meeting held by the republican state central committee of Ohio, at Columbus, on the 23d inst, it was decided that the next state convention be held at Columbus on Wednesday, March 27th. Candidates for secretary of state, judge of the supreme court and a member of the board of public works are to be nominated. The committee recommend that the several counties choose delegates on Saturday, March 16th,—that this be done with a view to the appointment of district delegates to the national convention, which meets at Philadelphia on the 5th of June next. Stark county is entitled to 10 delegates to the state convention.

On the 22d inst. the labor reform party held a national convention at Columbus, at which David Davis, of Illinois, was nominated for president, and ex-governor Joel Parker, of New Jersey, for vice president. This convention was not largely attended, but energetic men are connected with it, and if they don't elect their candidate, it is pretty certain they will receive some votes.

On the same day the national prohibition convention met at the same place (Columbus) and nominated James Black, of Pennsylvania, as candidate for president, and John Russell of Michigan, for vice president. Nearly two hundred delegates were present from 25 states. A series of resolutions were adopted, and among other measures approved was that of women suffrage. In numbers, as compared with the old political parties, the prohibition convention may have been small, but the reform which it seeks has a moral prestige which must challenge the attention of all right thinking people.

On the same day the national Catholic temperance convention was held at Baltimore. It was contemplated, and we believe finally carried out, that a national organization of this body be formed, whose object is to promote a reform to which all the best men and women living give their approval. Taking place, as this does, in a body of people who wield a vast influence in consequence of its members, this movement will have a good tendency. We hope protestant bodies will also form similar associations, all having the same end in view.

A republican state convention was held in Indiana about the same time. Of course it approves of the administration and its measure, and announces a preference for the renomination of Grant and Colfax. Their delegates are instructed to vote for these men. Missouri also held its republican state convention the other day. It approves of the course of the administration, but did not instruct delegates to the national convention to support Grant and Colfax. Carl Schurz, one of the U. S. senate of that state, is making some commotion among the republicans there as well as throughout the nation.

The democracy has got to be such a lame duck that it has evinced little or no sign of national activity, so no more has yet been made toward a declaration of any sort, by that party.

Bursting the New York ring of the eve seems to have demolished the party, and like a flock of wild geese, blinded by a bright fire at night, they are scattered without a leader or head center of any sort. After a while they may gather courage to meet the emergency—but one of the best things that party can do will be to die, for unless they are radically transformed they are past all hope of attaining political ascendancy. The dial of time will not move backward.

From late accounts in the daily papers it seems that the grog party have been doing big things in the way of petitioning the legislature to do away with the obnoxious parts of the temperance laws. A few days ago a petition from Cleveland, said to have been signed by some thousands names, was boastfully paraded before the legislature as an indication of the industry that they can do when they try. Some of the reporters were making out that the grogites had three times as many names as the temperance party. To us it looks as if this is a sort of Goliath Gers business—more blow than truth—more foam than there is even on beer. That they are at work is no mistake, for the success of their craft depends, in a great measure, upon their success in this scheme. A party which will, for the sake of gain manufacture drunkards, and thieves, and murderers—in short, the whole catalogue of criminals will not be very scrupulous as to how they get names—whether they come from tombstones, absentees, runaways for crime, or indeed whether being ever lived which a large portion of their lists would imply. It therefore becomes the friends of temperance to be at work, and they have been, and are yet endeavoring for the names of all those who have the good for society and humanity at heart. Our legislators may be induced to modify the laws on this subject, but if they do it will prove the day of judgment to some of them. And even if the law is changed for the worse, to us it looks as if the movement will be but a transient one; for such a going back in legislation will but increase and stimulate the prohibition movement—it will show to the people that our lawmakers, and every one favoring the good of humanity must go to the root of the matter. So the legislation goes as it may in this subject it will tend to the advantage, in the end, of the right and sobriety.

The vote in this state as recently tallied is about 34,000 majority in favor of a constitutional convention. The convention will, in all probability, not be held until sometime in 1873.

At a regular muster of Hart Post No. 2 G. A. R. the following resolution was adopted and unanimously adopted.

VIRGILUS. In the late rendition of the "Old Flag," it was necessary to call to our assistance ladies and gentlemen of this city and vicinity. We therefore tender them the sincere and heartfelt thanks of this Post. To Prof. Baird and his able assistants, and the Silver Cornet Band, for the excellent music rendered, we tender sincere thanks. Also to Col. Madison for acts of kindness.

J. R. FOLWELL, Com.

We have had placed on our table a pamphlet of 88 pages entitled "The Detection of Criminal Abortion and a Study of Feticidal Drugs," by Ely Van De Walker, M. D. The design of this little work is the detection of crime in the vast number of cases of which the law takes no cognizance but with which the physician is brought in continual contact. While the physician is not supposed to turn detective, it is the design of the author to place in his reach symptoms and facts that will aid him in comprehending many cases surrounded with mystery and enabling him to meet them understandingly.

The various classes which resort to this crime, and the greater criminals that resort to this practice for a paltry sum of money whose rightful place is in the penitentiary, are portrayed in a graphically. The amount of abortifacient drugs sold annually is estimated at one million dollars. Numerous cases are selected showing the effect of instruments and drugs. The Druggists receive no little attention from the pen of the author, and their criminal conduct portrayed in strongest terms. The amount of pain, suffering, and weakness caused by this class of citizens cannot be estimated.

The medical profession, or at least that portion which is true to its principles, is beginning to arouse itself to the work of exterminating those who traffic with the health and lives intrusted to its care. They desire the aid of all classes, and appeal to virtue, prudence and truth, soliciting the press and all pulpits—legislators and laws to second their efforts to crush this greatest of all crimes—criminal abortions.

All cases—criminal abortions.

The desiring can procure the above pamphlet of James Campbell, 18 Tremont St. Boston Mass. Price, 75 cts.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Wednesday Ev'g, Feb. 21, 1872.

Regular Session—Adam Mong presiding. Roll Call—Members present, Messrs. Ruchti, Mong, Oberlin, Rullinger, Crono, and Willenberg.

Mr. C. W. Willenberg renewed his claim for damages to the amt. of 200—on account of the change of grade of East st.—which claim was read and on motion of Mr. Ruchti laid on the table.

Bill of S. A. Conrad \$33.37, was approved and accepted.

The Committee to whom was referred the bill of J. W. Oberlin, \$49, reported the bill back recommending a reduction of \$4 which report, and also the bill as recommended was accepted.

Bill of Isaiah Jacoby \$22.37 for lighting gas at engine House was referred to the committee on gas.

Bill of the Massillon Light Co. for gas consumed was allowed and order drawn for the amt. of \$3.30.

There being no farther business the council adjourned.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

For the week ending Feb. 17th.

J. S. Shepard to Thomas Jackson part of a lot in Minerva for \$700.

J. F. Oliver to J. C. Craven 1 1/2 lots in Alliance for 1,000.

Magdalena Glessner to Andrew Reese 1 acre in Jackson tp. for 350.

Jonathan Elmhurst to James Osborn lot in Alliance, for 2,500.

Edward H. Graham to Alfred R. Graham 120 acres in Jackson tp. for 5,000.

Mary Baldwin to Margaret Guer lot in Lima for 100.

William Underwood to Eberly B. Underwood 3 acres in Marlboro tp. for 600.

John Charlton to Wm. St. Cyr 2 lots in Alliance for 200.

William Fessler to Samuel Adams part of a lot in H. H. Myers' add to Canton for 600.

John P. Ruchti to Mark G. Griswell part of a lot in Canton for 150.

Charles M. Jaywell to John S. Lewellen lot in H. H. Myers' add to Canton for 900.

Nicholas Post to John B. Deville, Jr. 30 acres in Perry tp. for 1,500.

John G. Ade to Canton Building Association No. 1 tract of land in Canton tp. for 500.

Christian Deitz to Charles Bremcamp 4 acres in Tuscarawas tp. for 600.

The disaffection toward the British Government lately shown in India, which has shown its latest manifestation in the assassination of the Earl of Mayo, exists principally among the Mahomedans, who have occupied parts of that country for over one thousand years, and for a long time previous to British occupation they were the ruling race. There is no doubt that the rebellious feeling among the Mussulmans is widespread, and that it threatens serious consequences. Many conspiracies have been formed against British rule among this class within the past fifty years; and within the last few months an insurrectionary proclamation, purporting to have been issued from Mecca, has been extensively circulated through Hindostan, and in many instances has been affixed to the doors of mosques. It declares that unusual events, predicted by the prophet, which will spread rain and dismay among unbelievers, are to occur this year, and calls upon the faithful to be ready to avail themselves of the opportunities which will thus be afforded them. The British have resorted to their old practice of blowing prisoners from the mouths of cannon in order to strike terror to the souls of the rebels; but as the Mahomedans are thorough fatalists, and believe that if they were born to be blown to Paradise by gunpowder they would be just as sure to make their exit from the world in that way if they remained loyal as if they dabbled in treason, it is doubtful if the horrible character of this punishment will have the desired effect. The outlook is very gloomy for the English in India.

The Missouri river at its head in the Rocky Mountains, has broken loose from its winter chains, and is reported rising rapidly from the melting snows and ice. This is a warning of what is coming with a general break up from the whole basin of the Mississippi from the Rocky Mountains to the Alleghenies. But as the head springs of the great Missouri are, by the winding course of the river, nearly three thousand miles from its junction with the Mississippi, and over all the elevated region from Fort Benton to Omaha the frosts of February and March will be apt to arrest anything like a general thaw, the spring flood from the Missouri will perhaps not get down to St. Louis in advance of the month of May. When these floods do come down, however, from the enormous snow fall of this winter over the great plains and in the Rocky Mountains, the exposed cities and towns on the Mississippi, and especially New Orleans, may look out for the heaviest inundation of half a century.

The republican state convention of Kansas has chosen a delegation to the Philadelphia National convention, with instructions to vote for the patriotic president and citizen soldier, U. S. Grant, whose administration has brought us a degree of prosperity at home and respect and dignity abroad which it would be suicidal to interrupt or interfere with till time has been given to complete the work so well begun and so auspiciously prosecuted to the present time! The prospect is now that the renomination of Gen. Grant will be as easy and as emphatic as was the renomination of Abraham Lincoln in 1864, and on the same ground, that time must be given him in our home and foreign affairs to complete the work so well begun.

London, Feb. 25.—Disraeli will deliver two public addresses in Manchester during the Easter holidays.

Dispatches from Dundee, give accounts of a widespread, devastating flood in the valley of the Tay. The waters of the Forth and river Tay overflowed the banks last night, and poured into the plains on both sides,

sweeping everything before them, from Dundee, at the mouth of the Forth, to a point above Perth, on the south side of the river Tay, and at the head of navigation. The level country around the latter city is covered with water, and portions of Dundee are rendered uninhabitable. The railroad, between the two cities are washed away in many places, and much of the road bed must be rebuilt. No estimate can be formed of the losses in the country along the river.

The presence in Washington of Mr. Charles Francis Adams, our representative in the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration, was the occasion of a cabinet meeting on Friday last, at which the present attitude of England on the pending negotiation was the subject of discussion. Mr. Adams, of course, could not express an opinion as to the justice of our claims for consequential damages, but expressed himself as decidedly of the opinion that a favorable result would be reached under the treaty. It was decided also that the president should meet Earl Granville's claim that consequential damages can not be urged upon the Tribunal under the treaty, with a proposition to refer this question of jurisdiction to the Tribunal itself for decision. This proposition would be so manifestly fair and just that England could not object and our confidence in the American view or the sense of the treaty is so firm and well supported by the treaty itself and the protocols of the High Commission, that we have nothing to fear in such a reference.—Leader.

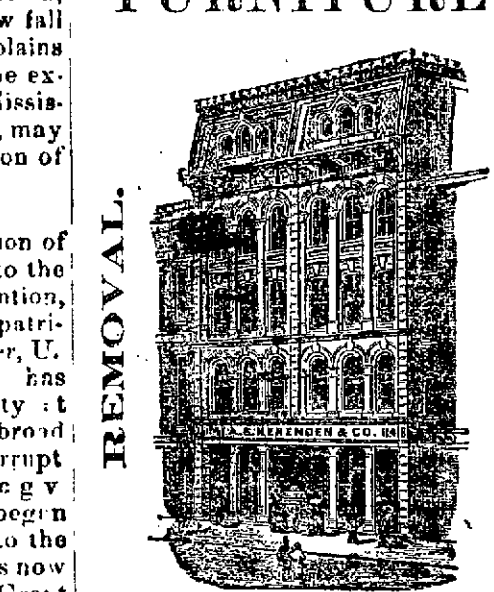
The injurious effects of the total annihilation of forest trees in many parts of the country, are beginning to be felt and appreciated, and efforts are making to stimulate their cultivation and to check the reckless and wasteful destruction of woods for which the Americans have been distinguished. California has engaged a professional arborist, at a salary of \$5,000, a year to superintend the selection and planting of trees in that state; and if the man is a master of his business, the money paid to him will be well invested. The Legislatures of several states are moving in this matter, which commands itself to the favorable consideration of every practical mind.

The sufferings in the south, according to the reports of the congressional ku klux investigating committee, are perfectly awful. On one side it appears that the poor negroes are murdered or burned out of house and home by the savage ku klux, and on the other side it appears that the poor whites are taxed and robbed and ruined by the rapacious carpet baggers. In the face of such drawbacks can it be wondered that the currents of emigration from the North and from Europe cannot be drawn into the south? This is a great question for southern men to consider—landholders, poor whites, poor negroes, ku klux, carpet baggers and all. Where there is no security for life or property sensible men will not go.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 25, 1872. On Saturday night the American Iron Works, owned by Jones & Laughlin, were partially burned. The upper rolling mill, with six trains, rolls spike, bolt and nut factory, pattern shop, pattern store house and foundry were entirely destroyed. The loss is probably from two hundred to three hundred thousand dollars, but it is impossible to ascertain, as the machinery is covered with debris. The portion destroyed was insured for about one hundred thousand dollars, distributed among some fifteen offices, mostly of foreign companies; no one office, leaving more than \$7,000. The blast furnace, puddling department, forge, trains bar, plate and rail mill were not damaged, neither were the nail factory, cold rolling mill, machine and blacksmith shop, all of which were at work this morning, and the portion burned will be rebuilt in sixty days. The works were the most extensive in America, and afforded employment to 2,500 hands.

RENT Three rooms on the second floor of Madison block, suitable for offices, private apartments or work room. Enquire at Estep's.

FURNITURE!



Our New Store.

The Largest Retail Furniture Establishment in the United States

ALL GOODS

Sold at N. York & Boston Prices

A. S. HERENDEN & CO., 408m 114 Bank St., Cleveland, O.

The Massillon Independent
Soon will complete its NINTH YEAR.

About Five Years

IS THE FULL AVERAGE

of Newspaper Life.

The INDEPENDENT is therefore

of Mature Age,

Decided proof that it has not only been Tolerated, but

Encouraged

In the intelligent and prosperous community by which it is surrounded.

ONWARD!

motto, not to be startled

ghetened at New Ideas,

ch there be, but favor

PROGRESS

In all that seems good, just and of practical value.

JOB WORK,

In the shape of

D BILLS,

PROGRAMMES,

POSTERS,

DODGERS,

BILL-HEADS,

ENVELOPES,

CARDS,

In short, all the wants of customers in our line supplied, so far as can be done in a country Printing Office,

PROMPTLY,

and on reasonable terms.

We are specially prepared to print

Sale Bills,

Horse Bills,

and anything required of these classes. Call at the the well known place, Welkers's Block,

Main street, Massillon, or see if these things are not only so, but emphatically so.

New Goods!
Just opening for the
Holiday Trade!
GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,
GOLD CHAINS,
RICH JEWELRY
Diamond Pins & Rings,
Solid Silver Ware,
Plated Ware,
GOLD SPECTACLES, THIMBLES,
BRACELETS, &c.
FINE TABLE AND POCKET
Cutlery, Spoons & Forks,
Ladies' Opera
and other Gold Chains, with a general stock of
FANCY GOODS.

All of which have been bought for CASH and will be sold correspondingly low for cash. Call in at the old stand of

JOS. COLEMAN,
American Hotel Block.

FOOTZ'S

Celebrated
Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly invigorate broken down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and clearing the stomach and intestines. It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to the animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPERS, COLIC, &c. It increases the quantity of milk and cream twenty percent, and makes the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is a valuable aid. It is a sure preventive against Rinderpest, Hollow Horn, &c. It has been proven by actual testing to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty percent, and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting two or three half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be prevented or entirely prevented. It is given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

DAVID E. FOOTZ, Proprietor, BALTIMORE, Md.

For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, Canada and South America.

REWARD for any case of Bilious or Bleeding, Itching, or irritated Piles that Dr. King's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. For sale by Druggists. Price, \$1.00—141 ly

All persons using draft horses know how important it is to have the collar fit easily, and to have this perfect a good name is indispensable. Those interested will find at Kelley & Brown's a new name which is perfect in every respect and which will be well worth examining.

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to the Wonderful Curative Effects of DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

WALKER'S PROPRIETOR. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and at all the principal cities of the U. S.

Winegar Bitters are not a new fancy Drink. Made of Pure Rye Whiskey, Proof Spirit and Refined Liguers, distilled, spiced, and sweetened to please the taste, called "Appetizer," "Tonic," "Stomachic," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Rye Roots and Herbs of California. No person can take these Bitters, provided their directions are carefully followed, without feeling the effects of all Blood Purifiers. They are a GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and a LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter, restoring the blood to its natural condition. No person can take these Bitters, provided their directions are carefully followed, without feeling the effects of all Blood Purifiers. They are a GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and a LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter, restoring the blood to its natural condition.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Constipation or Indigestion of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, and Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache and Intermittent Fevers, Discharges of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiating Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Constipation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offerings of Dyspepsia.

These complaints are all cured by the Tonic Bitters, which purify the blood, and render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Itches, Salt Rheum, Bores, Scabs, Pimples, Freckles, Bells, Ringworms, Catarrhs, Scalds, Sores, Erysipelas, Ticks, Scuffs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug out and carried off of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters, and render the skin as soft and smooth as velvet, and the complexion as clear and bright as the sun.

Clears the Vitiating Blood wherever you are, and imparts new life and vigor to the whole system. It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to the animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPERS, COLIC, &c. It increases the quantity of milk and cream twenty percent, and makes the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, and Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache and Intermittent Fevers, Discharges of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiating Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Constipation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offerings of Dyspepsia.

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BUY YOUR FURNITURE OF THE MANUFACTURERS. We have a Complete Factory as there is in the Country.

OUR GOODS COST US FROM 20 TO 30 PER Cent. LESS THAN THEY DO ANY DEALERS;

Therefore we can sell at Lower Prices.

HART & MALONE!

105, 105 and 107, Water street, Factory, 30, 32 & 34 St. Clair st., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

January 27-47 ly

Valuable Property for Sale.

Situated on Main street, south side, west of end, consisting of a Dwelling house and lot. The house has a basement suitable for a millinery or grocery. On the premises are a Barn and other out buildings, a well of good water, cistern, and a variety of grape vines. All which will be sold cheap and on easy terms. For particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL S. WHISLER.

Feb 14, 1872.—50-47

House and Lot for Sale.

The undersigned offers for sale his house and lot on Charles street, the house is a two story frame, contains six rooms, a good cellar, a never failing well of good water, cistern and fruit trees. For further information call at the Singer Sewing Machine Agency.

M. SCHAEFER

Massillon, Feb 14—50-47

C. F. Ewells' N Advertisements

Wanted, This Spring, 10,000 FARMERS.

To improve 1,500,000 acres of the best farming lands in Iowa, free from mortgage or other incumbrance. These lands comprise the government railroad grants adjacent to the great thoroughfares between Chicago, Omaha and Sioux City, and lie chiefly in the Middle Region of Western Iowa.

its most fertile and beautiful portion (cover and acreage being unknown), and traversed by railroads in every direction. Now is the time to

SEE A HOME AT \$1 AND \$5 per acre, upon 10 years, with six per cent interest, in the beautiful valley of either the Boyer, the Maple, the Soldier or the Little Sioux.

Agents at stations

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